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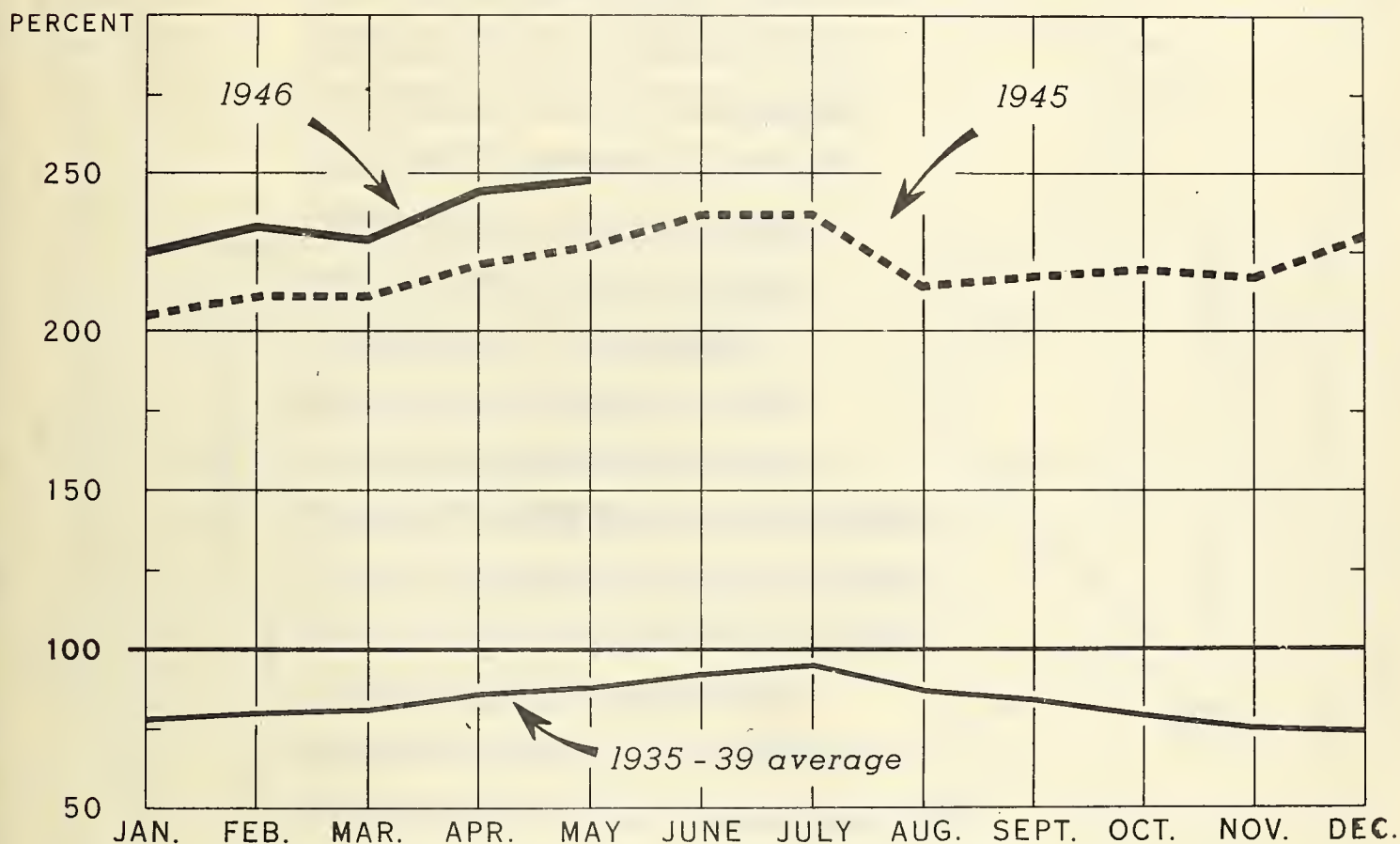
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TFS - 79

BAE

JUNE 1946

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS FOR PRINCIPAL FRUITS*,
UNITED STATES, AVERAGE 1935-39, ANNUAL 1945 AND 1946
INDEX NUMBERS (AUGUST 1909 - JULY 1914 = 100)



* GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES, APPLES, GRAPES, PEACHES, PEARS, AND STRAWBERRIES

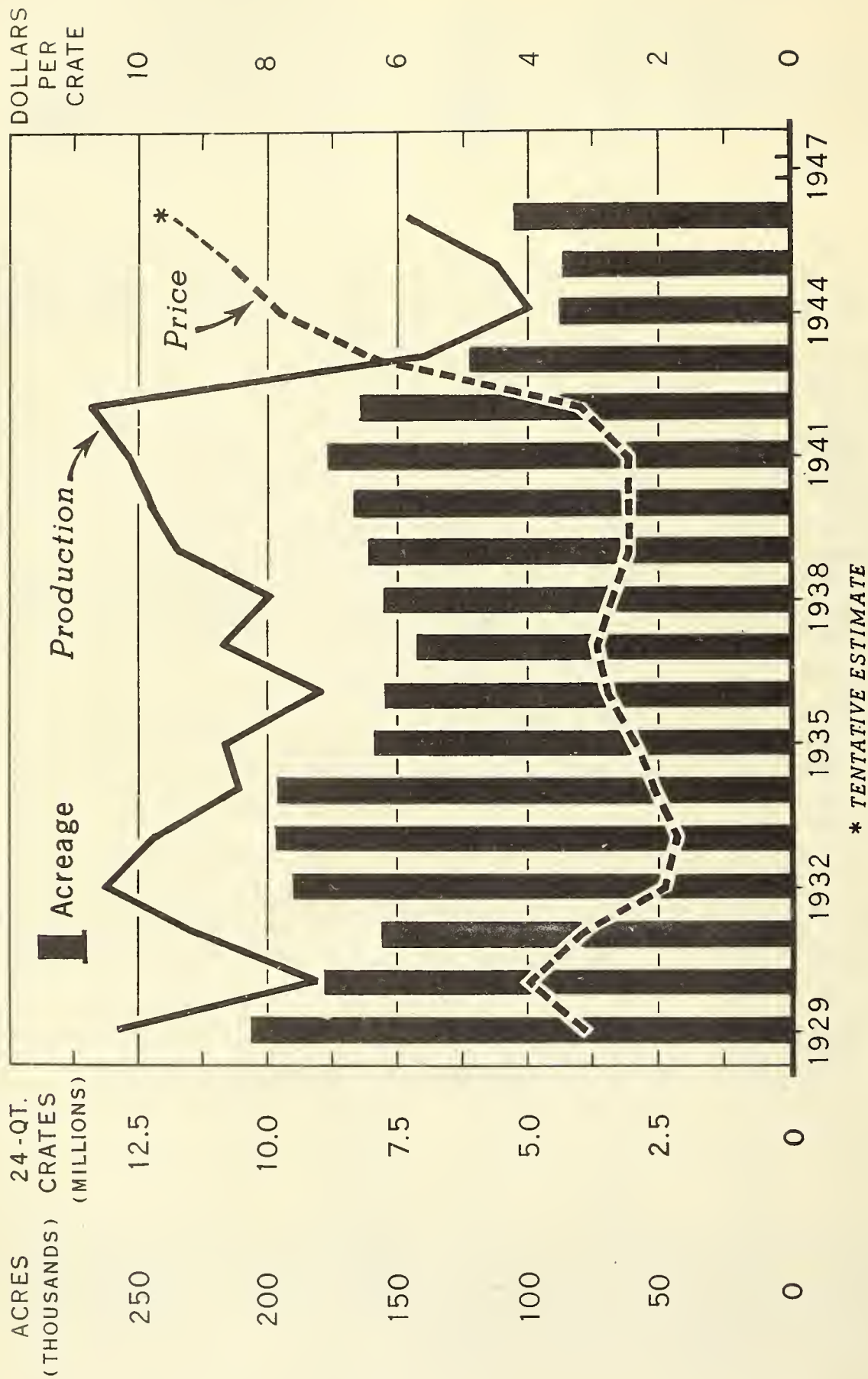
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46029

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Prices received by farmers for fruit in 1946 have followed the usual seasonal pattern, but at a level slightly higher than in 1945, when prices were nearly three times the 1935-39 average. During the second half of 1946, prices are expected to decline seasonally as heavy marketings are made from the above-average deciduous crop, but probably will remain near the level of 1945.

STRAWBERRIES (COMMERCIAL CROP): ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND SEASON AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS PER 24-QUART CRATE, UNITED STATES, 1929-46



The acreage in commercial strawberries has declined generally during the 1929-1946 period, reaching a record low in 1945. Production has tended to follow the course of acreage, but price has tended to be inversely related to production. Despite increases in production in 1945 and 1946, price has continued to rise because of a strong consumer demand.

 T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N

Approved by Outlook and Situation Board, June 25, 1946

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SUMMARY

Strong consumer and processor demand for fruit, deciduous fruit production about one-tenth larger than last year, and relatively low stocks of canned and dried fruits are key factors in the outlook for fruit at the beginning of the 1946-47 season. Prices for deciduous fruit are expected to continue at the high levels of the past two seasons. Civilian per capita supplies of fresh and canned deciduous fruit should be moderately larger than in the 1945-46 season. Summer supplies of citrus fruits will be smaller and prices probably higher than in 1945.

This year's near-record peach crop probably will sell at prices averaging near those of last year. The California crop of Clingstone peaches, which provides most of the peaches canned commercially in the United States, is the largest since 1930. Peaches on the fresh market will be in competition with larger quantities of cherries, early apples and apricots than were available last year.

Production of all cherries in commercial States is more than one-fifth larger than last year's below-average crop. The sweet cherry crop is slightly smaller than last year's record, but the sour cherry crop is nearly up to average and almost double the size of last year's very short crop. Prices received by growers this year are expected to average somewhat higher than last year for sweet cherries, but lower for sour cherries.

The commercial apple crop is expected to be somewhat smaller than average, but much larger than last year's small crop, particularly in Eastern and Midwestern States. Supplies of early apples probably will move at prices at least as high as last year.

California, Washington and Utah together have this year the third largest apricot crop of record. Apricots, together with sweet cherries, plums and prunes, have been exempted from price control, and auction prices for apricots opened the season at a much higher level than last year when ceilings were in effect. However, prices since have been dropping rapidly and are expected to average lower than last year, particularly on the part of the crop sold fresh.

This year's near-record crop of pears probably will sell for prices somewhat higher than prices realized for the record-large 1945 crop.

With supplies of oranges and lemons somewhat smaller this summer than last and supplies of grapefruit seasonally small, prices are expected to average higher than last summer for oranges and lemons, and about the same for grapefruit. The best quality oranges and grapefruit probably will continue to bring ceiling prices, but lemons may stay somewhat below. Demand for citrus fruits this year will be weakened somewhat by increased competition from the larger supplies of deciduous fruits and melons.

A new record price for strawberries, about three times prewar prices, is expected to be set by the season average price per crate received by growers for the 1946 crop. The commercial crop this year is about one-third larger than last year, nearly 1-1/2 times the record low of 1944, but 29 percent below the 10-year average.

The 1946 crop of fresh plums in California is estimated to be one-fourth larger than the near-average crop last year. The California crop of prunes, which provides most of the prunes for drying, is estimated to be about one-eighth smaller than the above-average crop last year. Although early season marketings of fresh plums have brought prices nearly three times those of a year earlier, sales later in the season may bring prices close to those of last year.

The commercial pack of canned deciduous fruits is expected to be considerably larger this season than last, but the packs of dried and frozen fruits may be no larger. Stocks of dried and canned deciduous fruits at the beginning of the 1946-47 packing season are the lowest in several years, but beginning stocks of frozen fruits are the highest on record.

PEACHES

Near-Record Crop Expected

The 1946 crop of peaches, estimated at 81,065,000 bushels, will be nearly as large as last year's record of 81,564,000. The 10-year (1935-44) average production of peaches in this country is 59,938,000 bushels. This year will mark the first time the United States has had 3 successive peach crops in excess of 75 million bushels.

Production in the 10 Southern States, estimated at 25,408,000 bushels, is about 61 percent above the 10-year average and only 6 percent smaller than the record 1945 crop. Production prospects vary in other States, but look particularly good in New York, Michigan, Missouri and the 3 Pacific Coast

States. The California crop of Clingstones, which provides about 90 percent of all peaches commercially canned in the United States, is indicated to be the largest since 1930. Production in the areas outside the 10 Southern States is expected to be slightly larger (2 percent) than last year and more than one-fourth larger than average, but about 5 percent smaller than the very large 1944 crop.

Early Shipments Lagging Behind
Last Year, Prices Higher

Carlot rail shipments of peaches this year through the week ended June 15 totaled 1,974 cars, mostly from Georgia. This is much less than the 3,244 cars which had been shipped within a comparable period last year.

Reflecting the shorter market supplies to date, wholesale prices for southern peaches (various varieties) in New York City averaged \$3.17 per one-half bushel for the week ended June 8, or 16 cents higher than a year earlier.

Season Average Prices Expected
to be Close to Last Year

While consumer demand for fruit continues strong, most non-citrus fruits other than peaches will be in somewhat larger supply this year. It seems likely that prices growers will receive for this year's peaches will average about the same as last year. During the peak of the marketing season in July and August, market prices for peaches may drop away from ceiling levels, which according to present schedules are slightly higher than last year.

CHERRIES

Cherry Crop One-Eighth Above
Average

Production of all cherries in the 12 commercial States this year is estimated at 180,190 tons, which is one-eighth above the 10-year average and more than one-fifth larger than last year's below-average crop of 148,190 tons. Production of sweet varieties at 94,000 tons is about 7 percent below last year's record of 101,790 tons, and 16 percent above average. Most of the sweet cherries are produced in the 7 Western States, largely in irrigated orchards which permit much more control over growing conditions than is possible in the 5 Eastern States where most of the sour cherries are grown.

This year's crop of sour cherries, indicated at 86,190 tons, is slightly below the 10-year average (87,486 tons) but approaches twice the size of last year's 46,400-ton crop. Total production of sour cherries, grown mostly in Michigan, New York and Wisconsin, is much more erratic from year to year than is production of sweet cherries.

Sweet Cherries, Exempted From Price
Control, Fall From Opening Highs

Along with apricots, plums and Italian prunes, sweet cherries were exempted from price control beginning May 7, 1946. (Amdt. 27 to Supp. Order 132.) In view of the strong consumer demand and the slightly smaller crop of sweet cherries this year, prices received by growers for sweet cherries probably will average somewhat higher than last year.

Prices for sweet cherries on the New York and Chicago auction markets opened considerably higher than a year earlier, when ceilings were in force, but declined by mid-June to levels below those of last year.

Carlot shipments of cherries this season through the week ended June 15 totaled 1,069 cars, nearly all from California and Washington. The 821 cars shipped within the comparable period last year constituted about 30 percent of total shipments for the season.

Lower Prices Expected for Sour
Cherries This Year

Ordinarily, the season average price received by growers for sour cherries is considerably lower than that received for sweet cherries. In part this reflects the market preference for sweet cherries, but also it reflects the larger proportion of all sour cherries that are sold for processing rather than on the fresh market. Last year, because of the general scarcity of all fruit in the Eastern States and the particularly short crop of sour cherries, the processors of sour cherries met unusually strong competition from the fresh market. Growers averaged \$260 per ton for all sour cherries, nearly as high as the \$272 per ton received for all sweet cherries.

This year, with a much more normal relationship between the sour and the sweet cherry crops, it is expected that the season average price for sour cherries will drop considerably below last year.

APRICOTS

Third Largest Crop

The apricot crop in the 3 important States (California, Washington and Utah) is estimated at 329,400 tons, and has been exceeded only by the 1939 and 1944 crops of 331,500 and 354,900 tons, respectively. The 10-year average crop for these 3 States, which together produce about 98 percent of all apricots grown in the United States, is 235,535 tons. Last year's crop was only 193,600 tons.

Shipment Ahead of Last Year;
Opening Prices Higher

Rail shipment of apricots so far this season has exceeded that of last spring, with a total of 357 carloads moved through the week ended June 15, compared with 315 for the similar period last year. Total shipments are expected to be somewhat larger this season than last.

Effective May 7, apricots for the fresh market were exempted from price control. With no ceilings on the 1946 crop, prices for California apricots on the New York and Chicago auction markets reacted fully to the first-of-the-season demand. Opening prices were two to three times as high as the ceiling prices at which the season opened last year. Prices later fell rapidly, however, and are expected to be moderately below prices a year earlier while shipments are heavy in July.

Somewhat Lower Prices Expected
This Year

The season average price for all apricots this year is expected to be slightly lower than for last year's below-average crop, and considerably below the record-high average price received for the extremely short crop of 1943.

Demand is particularly strong for apricots for canning, and prices for apricots so used may average almost as high as last year's record. Because deciduous fruits in general are more plentiful this year, prices for apricots sold on the fresh market probably will average slightly lower than last year's record high. Demand for dried apricots for domestic use and for export may not be as strong as last year.

APPLES

Nearly Average Commercial Crop
Indicated by June 1 Condition

Although April and May freezes reduced prospects for the apple crop in commercial areas of Eastern and Midwestern States to below-average proportions (1935-44), conditions up to June 1 pointed to production in these States two to three times as large as last year's extremely short crop. Present expectations are for near-average commercial production in the Western States. For the entire country, the apple crop in commercial areas may be somewhat smaller than average but at least one-half larger than the record-low 1945 crop.

The carlot shipping season opened on 1946-crop apples in the week ended June 8, when 18 cars were shipped, 14 of them from Illinois. Last year seven cars of early apples had been shipped through June 9.

Prices For Early Crop Expected to
be as High as Last Year

Because of the high level of demand existing and the below-average crop prospects, the prices which growers will receive for early apples probably will be as high this summer as last. Maximum price schedules for early apples this year permit slightly higher ceilings than last year, when ceilings included substantial increases granted in view of the very low yields. The price change date for early apples has been shifted from August 19 to August 31 to allow for transit time between shipping points and markets. (MPR 426, Amdt. 184, effective June 12, 1946.)

Record-High Prices For
Record-Low 1945 Crop

Sales from the record-low commercial apple crop of 64,400,000 bushels produced in 1945 brought farmers an average price of \$3.08 per bushel for the season. This is the highest season average price on record, much higher than the former record of \$2.39 received for the below-average 1943 crop. Good quality apples sold at ceilings throughout the season, and sales of the crop were completed earlier than usual. On June 1, 1946, cold storage holdings of apples were only 36 percent as large as a year earlier, when holdings were slightly above average.

PEARS

Indicated Crop About 4 Percent
Below Last Year's Record

The crop of pears indicated for this year is 32,573,000 bushels, about 4 percent smaller than the record crop of 34,011,000 bushels last year and 12 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average. In the 3 Pacific Coast States, which produce more than three-fourths of the total United States crop, indicated production is somewhat below last year but much above average. In the North Atlantic and North Central States, the crop is considerably below average, though much larger than the extremely short crop last year. In the South Atlantic States, the pear crop is expected to be larger than last year and larger than average.

Most of the pears canned commercially in the United States are canned in the Pacific Coast States. About 90 percent of those canned in these States are of the Bartlett variety. The Bartlett pear crop for California, Washington and Oregon is estimated at 18,424,000 bushels, about 10 percent smaller than last year's very large crop, but 22 percent above the 10-year average.

Higher Prices Expected
for Pears this Year

Demand for pears will be unusually strong this year, both for fresh fruit for table use and also for pears to be canned. Prices which growers will receive for pears are expected to average appreciably higher than prices received for the 1945 crop and may equal the record-high prices received for the 1943 crop.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

The 1946 crop of fresh plums in California, where about nine-tenths of the commercial crop is grown, is indicated at 89,000 tons, fresh basis, which is 25 percent larger than the near-average crop of 71,000 tons in 1945. In Michigan, the other important commercial plum state, the outlook is for a crop much larger than the very short 1945 crop but somewhat below average. The California crop of prunes for drying is estimated at 200,000 tons, dry basis, about one-eighth smaller than in 1945 but near average.

The shipping season for 1946-crop plums got under way in late May. During the week ended June 15, a total of 400 cars were shipped by rail and boat, all but 3 cars originating in California. Fresh plums and Italian prunes were exempted from price control effective May 7. Reflecting the usual keen early season demand for plums and the absence of ceilings, prices for California Beauty plums on the Chicago auction market started the season at a level nearly three times that of a year earlier. Prices subsequently declined, but, by mid-June, they were still nearly twice those of a year earlier. Because the plum crop itself is large and will face the competition of large crops of other deciduous fruits, prices probably will decline later in the season to levels near those of 1945.

CITRUS FRUITS

Aggregate of 7.4 Million Tons of Citrus Fruit Produced in 1945-46

Production of citrus fruits during the 1945-46 season, which is now well advanced, is estimated to aggregate 7.4 million tons, fresh basis, 2.5 percent larger than in 1944-45 and 76 percent larger than the 5-year (1935-39) average.

Total production of oranges and tangerines is placed at 104.1 million boxes, 8 percent smaller than in 1944-45 but 36 percent larger than the 10-year (1934-43) average. The California crop of Valencia oranges, the main source of oranges during summer, is estimated at 26.1 million boxes, 32 percent smaller than in 1945 but still nearly equal to the 10-year average.

The 1945-46 grapefruit crop of 63.4 million boxes is 21 percent larger than the 1944-45 crop, 71 percent larger than the 10-year average, and sets a new record. Harvest of the crop is nearly over except for relatively small quantities, mainly California summer grapefruit.

The California lemon crop of 13.4 million boxes is 7 percent larger than the 1944-45 crop and 13 percent larger than the 10-year average. However, the quantity remaining to be harvested after June 1 is slightly smaller than that remaining a year earlier.

Unusually large quantities of 1945-46 crop citrus fruit have been processed into canned juices and segments thus far this season. For the season as a whole, processing outlets are expected to take about one-fourth of the oranges, two-thirds of the grapefruit, and one-third of the lemons. A new record-large pack of canned citrus juice is in prospect.

Prospects continue favorable for the 1946-47 citrus crop, the harvest of which, except limes, will start next fall. The 1946-47 lime crop, of which the harvest started last April, is indicated at 190,000 boxes, 10,000 less than in the preceding season but about twice the average.

Summer-Season Shipments Will Come
Mainly From California

Total rail and boat shipments of citrus fruits this season through June 15 amounted to approximately 152,000 cars, nearly as many as for the corresponding period last season. This figure does not include motor-truck shipments, which are running larger than last season. For the week ended June 15, 1946, rail and boat shipments of citrus totaled 3,800 cars, 12 percent more than for the corresponding week last year, when the season ended earlier than usual. Although shipments of citrus from Florida and Texas are declining rapidly with the approach of the end of the season for these States, shipments of Valencia oranges and lemons from California will continue in large volume during the summer.

Prices

Demand for citrus fruit during the 1945-46 season generally has been strong at or near the high wartime price levels of the last two seasons. Demand has been brisk for grapefruit and oranges for processing as well as for the fruit for the fresh market trade. Prices for the better grades and sizes of these two fruits have tended to be at ceiling levels, while prices for lemons have been considerably below ceilings much of the season.

Terminal market auction prices for oranges advanced from seasonal lows in January to seasonal highs in June, in the latter month slightly exceeding the levels of June 1945. Prices of recent weeks have been firm at ceilings for fruit of good quality and preferred size. With a continued strong consumer demand for oranges and a summer supply much smaller than a year earlier, prices this summer are expected to remain at or near the present high levels.

Auction market prices for grapefruit also have advanced from seasonal lows in January and February to seasonal highs in early June, reaching levels slightly lower than a year earlier. The small remaining supplies are expected to sell at or near present levels, bringing ceiling prices for quality fruit. Prices for lemons on the New York and Chicago fruit auctions advanced sharply in early June under the stimulus of a stronger demand arising from warmer weather. Although prices are expected to average higher during summer than during winter and early spring, they may remain somewhat below ceiling levels.

Ceiling prices for oranges, tangerines, and lemons were increased slightly, effective April 17, 1946, to reflect an increase in prices paid by farmers. These increases per standard sized box, f.o.b. shipping point, range from 14 cents for Florida and Texas tangerines to 28 cents for California and Arizona lemons. (Amdt. 174, MPR 426.) Effective May 27, 1946, ceiling prices for oranges, tangerines, lemons, and grapefruit were raised from 6 to 26 cents a box, f.o.b. shipping point, because of increases in costs of harvesting, packing, and loading on cars. (Amdt. 180, MPR 426.)

STRAWBERRIES

Background

The acreage in commercial strawberries in the United States increased from a level of approximately 100,000 acres at the beginning of the 1920's to about 200,000 acres at the end of that decade. Thereafter the trend in acreage has been generally downward, with a sharp decline during the early 1940's. The low of 87,480 acres in 1945 was slightly less than the 88,320 acres in 1919. The decrease in acreage during the past few years was the consequence largely of acreage being abandoned by growers, because of attractive wages offered by war industries both to them and to their usual hired help.

Production in general has followed the course of acreage. It increased from a level of about 6.5 million 24-quart crates in 1920 to 12.9 million in 1929 and then to 13.1 million in 1932. After receding for several years, production again advanced to reach a record high of 13.4 million crates in 1942, only to drop to a record low of 5.0 million in 1944.

Until recent years, practically all commercial production of strawberries was utilized fresh, although small quantities were processed. Utilization through freezing gained rapidly in importance during the 1930's, and, in the early 1940's, accounted for about one-sixth of production. Civilian per capita consumption of fresh strawberries from the commercial crop averaged about 4 pounds during 1910-39 and then dropped to slightly less than 2 pounds during the wartime years of low production. Civilian per capita consumption of frozen strawberries averaged about 0.4 pound during 1940-45. These figures do not include consumption of strawberries grown in farm, home, and local market gardens, for which no estimates are available.

Season average prices received by farmers have tended to vary inversely with production. They most frequently have varied within a range of \$2 to \$5 per 24-quart crate, but advanced sharply during 1943-45, because of a strong wartime demand, to reach \$8.57 for the 1945 crop, a higher average than for any preceding crop. (See chart inside front cover.)

Production in 1946 Substantially
Larger Than in 1945

Commercial production of strawberries in 1946 is expected to total 7.3 million crates, 31 percent larger than in 1945 and 45 percent larger than the record low of 1944 but still 29 percent smaller than the 10-year (1935-44) average. In the States marketing chiefly in June and July the crop of 3,109,000 crates is 29 percent larger than last year. Much of the production of these States, especially Oregon and Washington, is processed.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen strawberries on June 1, 1946, amounted to 35.4 million pounds, 61 percent larger than on June 1, 1945, and 27 percent larger than the June 1, 1941-45, average holdings.

Shipment by rail of 1946-crop strawberries reached a seasonal peak of 551 cars for the week ended April 27 and then declined to 8 cars for the week ended June 8. Total carlot shipments this season through June 8 amounted to 2,340 cars, 293 more than for the corresponding period last season. Because of the close proximity to market of the producing areas still to ship strawberries, the market movement from such areas will be mostly by motor truck.

Prices This Season at Record-
High Levels

Prices received by growers for fresh strawberries have averaged moderately higher thus far this season than last. Prices for April, a month of heavy sales, averaged \$10.05 per 24-quart crate, \$0.80 higher than for April 1945. For the first half of May this year the average price of \$9.35 was \$1.15 higher than for the first half of May last year. Wholesale prices for strawberries, likewise, have averaged somewhat higher this season than last. For the week ended June 15, 1946, the wholesale price per 24-quart crate averaged \$11.28 at New York City, \$1.42 higher than a year earlier. At Chicago for the same week, the wholesale price per 16-quart crate averaged \$7.45, which is \$1.07 higher than last year.

Ceiling prices for fresh strawberries, together with red and black raspberries, dewberries, and blackberries, were suspended indefinitely, effective April 12, 1946. (Amdt. 25 to Supp. Order 132.) This season up to the suspension of ceilings, prices generally had been close to ceilings; following the suspension, they have fluctuated considerably, at times rising somewhat above the suspended ceiling levels. With market supplies of fresh strawberries declining seasonally and a continued strong demand, prices probably will continue at the high levels of recent weeks.

Ceiling prices for canned, frozen, and preserved berries, except cranberries and cranberry products, were suspended indefinitely effective May 1. (Amdt. 26 to Supp. Order 132.)

DRIED FRUIT

Early season indications point to a 1946-47 domestic commercial pack of dried fruit approximately as large as the 1945-46 pack of 507,000 tons, processed weight. Although the 1946 crop of deciduous fruit, the principal source of domestic dried fruit, is expected to be considerably larger than the 1945 crop, the new pack of dried fruit is not likely to be correspondingly larger, because of unusually strong demand for fresh fruit and fruit for other processing. This applies particularly to grapes, because meeting the demands for fresh use, juice and wine may leave smaller quantities of raisin variety grapes to be dried than otherwise would be the case. In the 1945-46 season, raisins comprised about 40 percent of the total dried fruit pack; prunes constituted about 44 percent and figs, peaches, apples, apricots, dates, and pears, the remainder.

Stocks of dried fruit at the beginning of the 1946-47 season will be relatively small, probably less than one-third the 1935-39 average of 138,000 tons. Prospective total supplies, which include small imports, are about as large as those of the 1945-46 season. Commercial exports and shipments probably will be higher this season than last. Civilian per capita supplies in 1946-47 may approximate the near-average 5.9 pounds of the 1945-46 season.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

A larger domestic pack of commercially-canned fruit is expected this year. The 1946-47 pack should be considerably larger than the 1945-46 pack of 1.9 billion pounds, roughly 43 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans, and above the 1935-39 average pack of 1.7 billion pounds. The 1941-42 pack of 2.3 billion pounds still stands as a record.

The 1946 domestic pack of commercially-canned fruit juices is expected to be about as large as the 1945 record pack of 1.8 billion pounds, the equivalent of approximately 42 million cases of 24 No. 2-1/2 cans. This level of fruit juice canning is in sharp contrast to the average of 320 million pounds for 1935-39. A moderate increase this season over last seems likely in the Hawaiian packs of canned pineapple and pineapple juice, much of which is shipped to the United States.

Prospective civilian per capita supplies of canned fruits and fruit juices are moderately larger than last season.

FROZEN FRUIT

The 1946 domestic commercial pack of frozen fruit, fruit juices, and berries may not exceed the 1945 pack of 452 million pounds. All but a relatively small quantity of the 1946 supplies will be available to civilians. If the prospective pack is realized and stocks at the end of 1946 are no larger than at the beginning, civilian per capita consumption will set a new record of about 3 pounds. Consumption in 1945 is estimated at 2.4 pounds.

Commercially frozen fruit, fruit juices, and berries in storage June 1, 1946, amounted to 279 million pounds, 4 percent less than on May 1, 1946, but 75 percent more than on June 1, 1945. Storage stocks of peaches and apples on June 1, 1946, together comprised 34 percent of the total.

Table 1.-Peaches: Production in 10 early States, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State	Average: 1935-44	1945	Indicated: 1946	State	Average: 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
North Carolina ..	1,950	2,172	3,200	Mississippi	887	1,418	1,224
South Carolina ..	2,165	5,760	5,950	Arkansas	2,052	2,967	2,881
Georgia	4,902	8,091	6,392	Louisiana	305	422	364
Florida	88	114	114	Oklahoma	430	734	748
Alabama	1,425	2,440	1,922	Texas	1,605	2,774	2,613
				10 States	15,808	26,892	25,408

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 2.- Peaches: Production in 30 late States, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State	Average: 1935-44	1945	Indicated: 1946	State	Average: 1935-44	1945	Indicated 1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels	bushels
New Hampshire ...	14	6	13	West Virginia ...	408	300	388
Massachusetts ...	48	26	49	Kentucky	658	1,273	975
Rhode Island	17	9	16	Tennessee	972	1,862	964
Connecticut	118	99	129	Idaho	242	414	329
New York	1,431	1,660	1,836	Colorado	1,643	2,372	1,560
New Jersey	1,071	864	1,088	New Mexico	108	135	162
Pennsylvania	1,733	1,222	1,386	Arizona	63	22	82
Ohio	821	750	325	Utah	597	870	570
Indiana	347	539	490	Nevada	6	8	8
Illinois	1,337	1,748	1,232	Washington	1,855	2,465	2,490
Michigan	2,601	4,400	3,888	Oregon	445	502	578
Iowa	70	40	38	California, all	24,648	30,836	32,961
Missouri	640	1,026	1,276	Clingstone 2/	15,130	19,418	20,835
Nebraska	19	24	18	Freestone	9,517	11,418	12,126
Kansas	77	72	119	30 States	44,130	54,672	55,657
Delaware	420	230	282	10 early States	15,808	26,892	25,408
Maryland	446	312	367	United States			
Virginia	1,275	536	1,988	total	59,938	81,564	81,065

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Michigan, 40; Idaho, 6; Utah, 87; California clingstone 1,083.

2/ Mainly for canning.

Table 3.- Cherries: Production, 12 States, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 ^{1/}

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Aver-		Indi-	Aver-		Indi-	Aver-		Indi-
	age		cated	age		cated	age		cated
	:1935-44:		: 1946	:1938-44:		: 1946	: 1938-44 :		: 1946
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	20,975	9,900	16,400	2,114	2,600	1,200	19,571	7,300	15,200
Pennsylvania	7,940	4,300	3,500	1,800	700	500	6,300	3,600	3,000
Ohio	4,064	2,580	1,470	723	330	220	3,109	2,200	1,250
Michigan	37,600	14,500	43,200	3,257	500	2,900	34,000	14,000	40,300
Wisconsin	9,490	7,300	14,800	---	---	---	10,143	7,300	14,800
Montana	386	810	610	2/ 202	440	580	1306	370	30
Idaho	2,222	2,460	2,260	1,749	1,910	1,840	506	550	420
Colorado	3,570	2,040	2,250	427	360	160	3,501	1,680	2,090
Utah	4,320	6,900	4,900	3,014	4,300	2,900	2,000	2,600	2,000
Washington	25,810 3/36,500	33,100	23,471	31,800	28,900	5,757 3/4,700	4,200		
Oregon	19,760	22,900	27,300	19,300	20,800	24,400	2,293	2,100	2,900
California	23,460	38,000	30,400	25,000	38,000	30,400	---	---	---
12 States:	159,597	148,190	180,190	80,971	101,790	94,000	87,486	46,400	86,190

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Oregon, sweet, 1,100.

^{2/} Short-time average.

^{3/} Includes 110 tons harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage.

Table 4.- Strawberries: Acreage, yield per acre, and indicated production, 1946, with comparisons ^{1/}

Group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	10-year:		Indi-	10-year:		Indi-	10-year:		Indi-
	average:		cated	average:		cated	average:		cated
	:1935-44:		: 1946	:1935-44:		: 1946	:1935-44:		: 1946
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Crates	Crates	Crates	crates	crates	crates
Winter	6,390	2,050	2,800	68.0	70.0	80.0	436	144	224
Early spring	25,470	17,100	21,600	67.1	61.1	59.6	1,737	1,045	1,287
Mid-spring ...	68,360	34,950	43,200	60.4	56.5	61.6	4,196	1,976	2,663
Late spring ..	49,210	33,380	38,170	78.8	72.0	81.5	3,910	2,402	3,109
Total	149,430	87,430	105,770	67.9	63.6	68.9	10,278	5,567	7,283

^{1/} Yield and production reported in crates of 24 quarts.

Table 5.- Apricots, plums, and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average :	1945 :	1946 :	Average :	1945 :	Indicated :
	1935-44 :	1945 :	1946 :	1935-44 :	1945 :	1946 :
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots:				<u>Fresh basis</u>		
California	---	---	---	216,200	159,000	298,000
Washington	---	---	---	14,990	23,700	26,600
Utah	---	---	---	4,345	10,900	4,800
Total	---	---	---	235,535	193,600	329,400
Plums:						
Michigan	64	22	50	---	---	---
California	---	---	---	69,200	71,000	89,000
Prunes:				<u>Dry basis 2/</u>		
California (for drying)	---	---	---	203,800	226,000	200,000
Idaho	66	82	60	---	---	---
Washington, all	61	71	65	---	---	---
Eastern Washington...	73	83	83	---	---	---
Western Washington...	53	60	49	---	---	---
Oregon, all	52	66	66	---	---	---
Eastern Oregon	66	89	71	---	---	---
Western Oregon	50	62	65	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, Utah, 550; Plums, California, 1,000.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 6.- Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average :	1945 :	1946 :		Average :	1945 :	1946 :
	1935-44 :	1945 :	1946 :		1935-44 :	1945 :	1946 :
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes:				Other crops (Contd.)			
California, all ...	82	87	85	California:	"		
Wine varieties ..	84	85	86	Almonds	54	66	83
Raisin varieties :	82	88	83	Walnuts	76	70	1/78
Table varieties...	81	88	88	Washington:			
Other crops:				Filberts	---	44	77
California:				Oregon:			
Figs	81	81	87	Filberts	2/76	87	76
Olives	76	80	72	Florida:			
				Avocados	58	64	52

1/ 1946 walnut production in California indicated to be 62,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 62,000 tons produced in 1945 and 65,000 tons in 1944.

2/ Short-time average.

Table 7.- Pears: Production in three Pacific Coast States, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State and variety	:Average: :1935-44:	1945	:Indicated: : 1946	:	State and variety	:Average: :1935-44:	1945	:Indicated: : 1946
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels	::		:bushels	bushels	bushels
Washington:	:			::	California:	:		
Bartlett	4,736	5,800	6,750	::	Bartlett	8,805	12,292	9,542
Others	1,877	1,970	2,184	::	Others	1,212	1,917	1,417
Total	6,612	7,770	8,934	::	Total	10,017	14,209	10,959
Oregon:	:			::	Three States	:		
Bartlett	1,617	2,250	2,132	::	Bartlett	15,158	20,342	18,424
Others	2,275	3,189	3,132	::	Others	5,364	7,076	6,733
Total	3,893	5,439	5,264	::	Total	20,522	27,418	25,157

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Washington Bartlett, 400; Oregon Bartlett, 40; California Bartlett, 333.

Table 8.- Pears: Total production, by States, average 1935-44, annual 1945, and indicated 1946 1/

State	:Average: :1935-44:	1945	:Indicated: : 1946	:	State	:Average: :1935-44:	1945	:Indicated: : 1946
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000	::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	:bushels	bushels	bushels	::		:bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	7	1	7	::	North Carolina...	324	360	408
New Hampshire ...	9	1	10	::	South Carolina...	134	191	158
Vermont	3	2/	3	::	Georgia	359	502	479
Massachusetts ...	54	10	44	::	Florida	139	157	168
Rhode Island ...	7	3	7	::	Kentucky	209	248	201
Connecticut	67	37	73	::	Tennessee	264	467	262
New York	1,025	272	640	::	Alabama	282	416	374
New Jersey	58	37	30	::	Mississippi	349	401	366
Pennsylvania ...	482	120	210	::	Arkansas	172	231	241
Ohio	454	238	119	::	Louisiana	171	228	235
Indiana	231	146	118	::	Oklahoma	140	203	215
Illinois	472	354	240	::	Texas	421	496	524
Michigan	1,109	178	961	::	Idaho	60	59	53
Iowa	100	58	71	::	Colorado	190	282	98
Missouri	330	370	325	::	New Mexico	47	54	56
Nebraska	24	12	18	::	Arizona	10	5	12
Kansas	120	124	144	::	Utah	135	223	96
Delaware	7	3	3	::	Nevada	4	4	6
Maryland	57	23	23	::	39 States	8,478	6,593	7,416
Virginia	367	61	348	::	3 Pacific ...			
West Virginia ...	85	18	70	::	Coast States:	20,522	27,418	25,157
	:			::	U.S. total ...	29,002	34,011	32,573

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

Table 9.- Citrus fruits: Production, average 1934-43, annual 1944, and indicated 1945; condition on June 1, average 1935-44, annual 1945 and 1946

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition June 1 (now crop) 1/		
	Average	1944	Indicated	Average	1945	1946
	1934-43	1944	1945	1935-44	1945	1946
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Percent	Percent	Percent
	boxes	boxes	boxes			
Oranges						
California, all	43,866	60,500	44,000	82	82	84
Navels and miscellaneous 2/ ...	17,570	22,100	17,900	81	84	83
Valencias	26,296	38,400	26,100	83	80	84
Florida, all	26,920	42,800	49,500	69	52	79
Early and midseason	15,445	21,700	25,500	3/ 70	52	81
Valencias	11,475	21,100	24,000	3/ 70	54	77
Texas, all 2/	2,164	4,400	4,700	69	80	79
Early and midseason	1,256	2,600	2,870	---	---	---
Valencias	908	1,800	1,830	---	---	---
Arizona, all 2/	502	1,150	1,180	77	76	76
Navels and miscellaneous	239	550	570	---	---	---
Valencias	263	600	610	---	---	---
Louisiana 2/	272	360	330	74	71	89
Five States 4/	73,725	109,210	99,710	77	70	82
Total early & midseason 5/ ..	34,782	47,310	47,170	---	---	---
Total Valencias	38,942	61,900	52,540	---	---	---
Tangerines						
Florida	2,780	4,000	4,400	61	48	72
All oranges and tangerines						
Five states 4/	76,505	113,210	104,110	---	---	---
Grapofruit						
Florida, all	20,070	22,300	32,000	61	51	67
Soodless	7,410	8,400	13,000	3/ 68	56	70
Other	12,660	13,900	19,000	3/ 62	47	64
Texas	12,043	22,300	23,800	62	78	70
Arizona	2,550	3,750	4,000	76	77	76
California, all	2,337	3,830	3,550	79	83	82
Desert Valleys	1,020	1,530	1,350	---	81	84
Other	1,316	2,300	2,200	---	85	81
Four States 4/	37,000	52,180	63,350	63	65	70
Lemons						
California 4/	11,339	12,550	13,400	77	81	80
Limes						
Florida 4/	93	250	200	68	64	55
June 1 forecast of 1946 crop Florida limes			190	---	---	---

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of year shown. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lbs. and grapefruit 65 lbs. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lbs. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lbs. and grapefruit 80 lbs.; California lemons, 79 lbs.; Florida limes, 80 lbs. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

Table 10.- Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1934-43, annual 1944-45, and 1945-46

Item	Average	1944-45	1945-46	1945-46 as a	
	1934-43	1944-45	1945-46	percentage of	
	(1934-43	(1944	(1945	Average	
	bloom)	bloom)	bloom)	1934-43	1944-45
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand	Percent	Percent
	tons	tons	tons		
Oranges and tangerines ..	3,055	4,694	4,391	144	94
Grapefruit	1,437	2,034	2,481	173	122
Lemons	436	495	529	121	107
Limes	4	10	8	200	80
Total	4,932	7,233	7,409	150	102

Table 11.- Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per box at New York and Chicago, January-June 1945 and 1946

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons	
	California		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias		Navels					
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Month -								
Jan.	---	---	4.39	5.14	4.58	4.61	5.16	5.77
Feb.	---	---	5.17	5.22	4.63	4.40	4.82	4.61
Mar.	5.15	---	5.06	4.94	4.53	4.56	5.20	5.51
Apr.	---	5.99	5.31	5.78	4.80	4.99	6.45	4.96
May	5.82	6.03	5.67	6.02	4.98	5.09	5.88	4.56
Week -								
June 7	5.85	6.15	---	---	4.99	5.15	5.90	5.79
14	5.86	6.15	---	---	4.90	5.16	6.10	4.64
Chicago								
Month -								
Jan.	---	---	4.19	5.00	4.02	4.19	4.96	6.07
Feb.	---	---	4.99	5.12	4.29	4.09	4.85	5.23
Mar.	---	---	4.91	5.12	4.52	4.48	5.33	5.18
Apr.	---	---	5.21	5.38	4.85	4.87	6.27	5.36
May	5.58	5.98	5.60	5.78	4.97	5.04	6.05	4.74
Week -								
June 7	5.81	6.11	4.45	---	---	5.22	4.93	4.99
14	5.81	6.11	---	---	---	5.22	5.37	5.12

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 12.- Grapefruit: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, January- June, 1945 and 1946

Market and month	Florida						California		Texas	
	Seedless		Other		Total		Total		Total	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Month-										
Jan.	4.31	3.86	3.60	3.50	4.17	3.79	---	---	3.30	3.05
Feb.	4.49	3.85	4.14	3.16	4.42	3.57	---	---	3.34	3.28
Mar.	4.26	4.01	3.66	3.62	4.18	3.97	---	---	3.09	3.34
Apr.	4.78	3.92	4.78	3.85	4.78	3.91	---	---	3.35	2.88
May	4.70	3.96	4.64	3.92	4.72	3.96	4.89	---	---	---
Week ended-										
June 7	4.53	4.28	---	4.28	4.55	4.28	4.88	---	---	---
June 14	---	4.26	4.40	3.81	4.40	4.20	4.88	3.91	---	---
Chicago										
Month-										
Jan.	---	---	---	---	4.40	2.75	---	---	3.22	2.99
Feb.	---	---	---	---	4.38	---	---	---	3.39	2.74
Mar.	---	---	---	---	4.15	---	---	---	3.05	3.11
Apr.	---	---	---	---	---	3.34	---	---	3.54	3.20
May	---	---	---	---	4.76	3.65	---	---	4.03	2.93
Week ended										
June 7	---	---	---	---	---	4.01	4.85	---	3.82	3.67
June 14	---	---	---	---	---	2.73	---	3.23	---	2.91

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York, and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 13.- Apples, Western: Weighted average New York auction price per box specified varieties, all grades, January-May, 1945 and 1946

Month	Delicious		Winesap		Yellow Newtown		All leading varieties	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Jan.	3.84	4.45	3.70	4.49	2.25	---	3.76	4.46
Feb.	3.96	4.50	4.04	4.33	3.53	4.47	3.90	4.45
Mar.	3.90	4.52	3.62	4.52	3.31	4.50	3.68	4.51
Apr.	3.84	---	4.05	---	3.75	4.57	3.87	4.57
May	2.38	---	3.89	4.73	3.85	4.64	3.82	4.66

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter, deciduous section.

Table 14.- Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June, 1945 and 1946 1/

Week ended	Grapefruit								Lemons 2/	
	1945				1946				1945	1946
	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Total	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Jan. 5	355	750	55	1,160	440	757	48	1,245	316	237
12	338	590	59	987	554	1,011	65	1,630	360	308
19	407	909	104	1,420	424	975	74	1,473	377	434
26	293	969	54	1,316	444	1,031	62	1,537	101	238
Feb. 2	445	786	99	1,330	510	996	57	1,563	228	209
9	471	935	106	1,512	455	996	52	1,503	217	203
16	596	815	90	1,501	465	1,125	54	1,644	254	230
23	508	968	91	1,567	388	1,080	65	1,533	261	247
Mar. 2	521	1,223	79	1,823	320	927	45	1,292	281	262
9	398	1,226	77	1,701	476	962	37	1,475	266	275
16	326	783	99	1,208	476	1,055	42	1,573	284	302
23	395	771	107	1,273	458	841	61	1,360	315	320
30	408	807	92	1,307	496	841	69	1,406	349	327
April 6	392	779	85	1,256	537	1,048	96	1,681	368	365
13	433	839	161	1,433	569	1,007	144	1,720	413	364
20	363	696	195	1,254	660	813	150	1,623	419	340
27	351	520	261	1,132	678	602	134	1,414	465	342
May 4	248	575	324	1,147	537	424	81	1,042	485	391
11	197	454	364	1,015	433	450	120	1,003	491	423
18	132	305	408	845	488	363	205	1,056	467	460
25	96	278	486	860	249	268	144	661	483	338
June 1	40	115	496	651	507	275	310	1,092	558	501
8	14	26	534	574	453	272	399	1,124	560	500
15	4	---	465	469	379	151	354	884	618	620

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit and lemons which were in mixed-citrus shipments. 2/ Excludes truck shipments.

Table 15.-Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June, 1945 and 1946 1/

Week ended	1945						1946					
	Calif.	Ariz.	Navels	and	Fla.	Tex.	Calif.	Ariz.	Navels	and	Fla.	Tex.
	Valen-	mis-	cellan-	cous			Valen-	mis-	cellan-	cous		
	cias				Total <u>2/</u>		cias				Total	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars		Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Jan. 26	--	907	1,154	249	2,310		--	1,016	1,372	434	2,822	
Feb. 2	--	1,252	2,043	213	3,511		--	909	2,201	473	3,583	
9	--	1,135	2,116	332	3,585		--	1,041	1,970	489	3,500	
16	--	1,265	2,223	256	3,745		--	1,165	1,818	392	3,375	
23	--	1,341	1,909	250	3,502		--	1,050	1,795	316	3,161	
Mar. 2	--	1,148	2,005	258	3,411		--	1,094	1,511	321	2,926	
9	--	1,388	1,881	292	3,461	15	15	970	2,258	309	3,552	
16	2	1,237	1,905	246	3,390	9	9	854	1,845	279	2,987	
23	10	929	2,141	252	3,332	35	35	615	1,720	242	2,612	
30	24	1,497	2,014	241	3,776	34	34	735	1,774	221	2,764	
April 6	47	1,513	1,715	207	3,482	51	51	413	2,003	200	2,667	
13	35	1,234	1,676	225	3,170	47	47	542	2,203	150	2,942	
20	137	1,507	1,524	142	3,310	385	385	701	2,129	120	3,335	
27	199	1,759	1,407	96	3,461	462	462	920	2,103	83	3,568	
May 4	540	1,162	1,232	77	3,011	996	996	621	1,787	72	3,476	
11	1,102	773	897	65	2,837	1,246	1,246	94	1,618	37	2,995	
18	1,412	389	673	51	2,525	1,371	1,371	72	1,349	12	2,804	
25	1,831	--	350	36	2,217	625	625	--	758	8	1,391	
June 1	1,866	--	237	43	2,146	1,427	1,427	--	1,277	2	2,706	
8	2,047	--	167	1	2,215	1,450	1,450	--	942	--	2,392	
15	2,278	--	59	--	2,337	1,617	1,617	--	727	--	2,344	

Compiled from records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Including 8 cars shipped from Alabama, Louisiana, or Mississippi between January 26 and March 2.

Table 16.-Fruits and nuts: Cold-storage holdings, June 1, 1946, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	June 1, 5 yr. av.: 1941-45	June 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 1, 1946
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Fresh fruits:</u>					
Apples	Barrel	3	7	-	-
Apples	Western box	750	546	1,008	365
Apples	Eastern box	428	539	247	121
Apples	Bushel basket	409	578	242	120
Total apples	Bushel	1,596	1,684	1,497	606
Pears, Bartletts	Packed box	1	1	3	1
Pears, Bartletts	Loose box	-	-	-	-
Pears, all other varieties	Box	8	10	33	9
Pears	Bushel basket	1	4	-	-
Total pears	Bushel	10	15	36	10
Other fresh fruits	Pound	-	12,707	22,254	27,265
<u>Frozen fruits:</u>					
Apples	Pound	-	39,700	57,158	50,409
Apricots	"	-	-	23,194	20,033
Blackberries	"	2,815	3,975	10,647	9,803
Blueberries	"	-	-	13,087	11,829
Cherries	"	9,996	10,231	13,964	10,326
Grapes	"	-	6,858	10,469	9,116
Peaches	"	-	11,821	49,659	45,208
Plums and prunes	"	-	5,057	12,854	11,434
Raspberries	"	6,963	4,729	9,012	7,438
Strawberries	"	27,986	22,000	16,845	35,430
Young, Logan, and similar berries	"	1,935	3,101	4,689	4,010
Fruit juices and purées ...	"	-	13,044	22,459	21,318
All other fruits	"	64,470	38,920	47,111	42,740
Total	"	114,165	159,436	291,148	279,094
<u>Dried fruits</u>					
Total	"	-	88,990	95,853	104,032
<u>Nuts:</u>					
Nuts in shell	"	-	26,359	33,880	31,025
Nutmeats	"	-	70,834	105,285	105,536

Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

